Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ephemerides to April 1st, computed from them, differ but little, either set being amply accurate for the observer's purpose.

An observation secured with the 36-inch on March 22, 1905, indicates a motion a very little more rapid than that predicted, and it is probable that a definitive discussion of the observations made at this apparition will give a period falling a little under seven years.

The comet is now too faint for good observations with a 12-inch telescope, and is not likely to be visible very much longer, even with the 36-inch.

R. G. Aitken.

March 24, 1905.

International Latitude Observatory, Ukiah, Cal.

The programme of the International Geodetic Association for observing variations of latitude was continued throughout 1904 without modification or interruption. Good observing weather prevailed throughout the year, except during the months of February and March, when thirty-one inches of rain fell. Meteorological observations have been kept at Ukiah for twenty-seven years, and 1904 is the first year during that time in which a measurable amount of rain fell every month. The three longest intervals without observations were seven nights in April, fourteen nights in August and nine nights in October. The interval in August was caused by the absence of the observer from the observatory; those in April and October to a combination of unfavorable weather and the absence of the observer.

The following table gives a summary of the observations made for the variation of latitude. The second column gives the number of nights in each month on which observations were obtained. The last column gives the greatest interval each month during which no observations were obtained:—

1904.	Pairs.	Nights.	Nights.
January	242	16	4
February	114	10	4
March	122	10	5
April	182	13	7
May	239	15	6
June	197	15	5

1894.	Pairs.	Nights.	Nights.
July	271	18	6
August	219	15	14
September	232	16	4
October	249	17	9
November	196	16	6
December	171	12	6
Totals	2434	173	

The probable error of a single determination of latitude, computed from 183 observations of zenith pairs, made during November and December, was found to be ±0".109.

The meridian targets, by which the azimuth of the instrument is controlled, have remained in excellent adjustment ever since they were put in place in the fall of 1899. The error of adjustment since that time has been always less than one second of time.

Sidney D. Townley.